

# PSYCHE.

## ON THE GENUS CICADULA, ZETT.

BY CHARLES WILLIAM WOODWORTH, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

In the second part of Mr. James Edwards' excellent "Synopsis of British Homoptera" (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, pp. 13-108, pl. 3) it will be seen that the old genus *Cicadula* has been entirely suppressed as it seems without due consideration.

Zetterstedt in his "Insecta Lapponica" (1840) divided the *jassidae* of that region into four genera as follows; *Jassus* corresponding exactly with Mr. Edwards' family *lythoscopidae*, *Cicada* equivalent to *Deltocephalus* of later authors, *Thamnotettix* including the species now placed in the two genera *Thamnotettix* and *Athysanus* and *Cicadula* which corresponds to *Limnotettix*, *Gnathodus* and the *typhlocybi*.

*Cicadula* was originally divided by Zetterstedt into eight sections which correspond to modern genera as follows:

- a. = *Limnotettix*.
- b. = *Kybos*.
- c. = *Gnathodus*.
- d. = *Alebra* and *Dicroneura*.
- e. f. h. = *Eupteryx*.
- g. = *Typhlocyba*.

The separation of the *jassini* from the *typhlocybi* was, naturally, the first act of subsequent authors, accordingly Boheman (Nya Sven. Homop. 1845) restricted the *jassini* to *Thamnotettix* and called the rest *Typhlocyba*. In the same way did Flor (Die Rhynch. Livl.

1861) and Kirschbaum (Cicadinen Gegend Wiesbaden 1868) but they substituted *Jassus* for *Thamnotettix*. Marshall (Ent. Mo. Mag. v. 3. 1866) divided them in a similar way but he preferred the name *Eupteryx* Curtis to *Typhlocyba* Germ., and the former really had priority. In 1866 Stål (Hemip. Africana, pt. 4, p. 119) pointed out that *Jassus* was not applicable for European species so it became necessary to make some other disposition for them.

This was an opportune time for the dismemberment of the old polymorphous groups and the formation of more restricted genera, accordingly Fieber undertook this task and in 1866 his "Neue Gattungen und Arten in Homoptera" appeared. In this work the characters used for the separation of the genera were often insufficient so that many more genera were formed than the facts allowed. Fieber himself soon recognized this and in later works (Katalog Cicadinen 1872 and Cicadines d' Europe 1876) tried to rectify, as far as possible, his mistakes. He believed that *Cicadula* should be used for a genus of Jassids, and not of *Typhlocybrids*, so he made it one of the four genera into which he divided this portion of the old genus *Jassus*. Two of these genera he made synonyms in a later work but here

he made the mistake of placing one species in *Thamnotettix*; with this exception Fieber places all the species of the old genus *Cicadula* in *Cicadula*, *Gnathodus* and the various genera of the *typhlocybini*.

In 1871 J. Sahlberg (Not. Fen.) differs from Fieber in this assignment of the genus *Cicadula* and apparently because the larger number of the species of Zetterstedt's genus were *typhlocybini* he thought that the restricted genus *Cicadula* should be of that group, so he chose the first species belonging to it as the type, thus sinking Fieber's genus *Kybos*—a proceeding entirely unwarranted and at variance with all rules of nomenclature. Not only did he do

this but he also erected a new genus for the true Jassids, notwithstanding that at least two of Fieber's genera had priority over it.

The English hemipterologists, Douglass and Scott (Ent. Mo. Mag. v. 11), and Edwards never countenanced the suppression of *Kybos* but have failed to notice the manner in which Sahlberg substituted his own name *Limnotettix* for the time honored *Cicadula*.

I hold, therefore, that *Cicadula* is the proper name of the genus now called *Limnotettix* and that *quadrinotata* Fabr., must be considered its type.

The following is, I think, the correct assignment of Zetterstedt's species.

- |    |     |                           |   |                                    |
|----|-----|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| a. | 1.  | <i>quadrinotata</i> Fabr. | = | <i>Cicadula quadrinotata</i> Fabr. |
|    | 2.  | <i>strigipes</i> Zett.    | = | <i>quadrinotata</i> Fabr.          |
|    | 3.  | <i>maculipes</i> Zett.    | = | <i>quadripunctata</i> Fall.        |
|    | 4.  | <i>sexnotata</i> Fall.    | = | <i>sexnotata</i> Fall.             |
|    | 5.  | <i>alpina</i> Zett.       | = | <i>sexnotata</i> Fall.             |
|    | 6.  | <i>septemnotata</i> Fall. | = | <i>septemnotata</i> Fall.          |
|    | 7.  | <i>dahlborni</i> Zett.    | = | <i>dahlborni</i> Zett.             |
|    | 8.  | <i>sulphurella</i> Zett.  | = | <i>sulphurella</i> Zett.           |
| b. | 9.  | <i>smaragdula</i> Fall.   | = | <i>Kybos smaragdula</i> Fall.      |
| c. | 10. | <i>punctata</i> Thunb.    | = | <i>Gnathodus punctatus</i> Thunb.  |
|    | 11. | <i>spretta</i> Zett.      | = | <i>punctatus</i> Thunb.            |
| d. | 12. | <i>elegantula</i> Dahlb.  | = | <i>Alebra allostriella</i> Fall.   |
|    | 13. | <i>citrinella</i> Zett.   | = | <i>Dicroneura citrinella</i> Zett. |
|    | 14. | <i>gracilis</i> Zett.     | = | <i>citrinella</i> Zett.            |
|    | 15. | <i>micantulus</i> Zett.   | = | <i>micantulus</i> Zett.            |
| e. | 16. | <i>utricae</i> Fabr.      | = | <i>Eupteryx utricae</i> Fabr.      |
| f. | 17. | <i>vittata</i> Linn.      | = | <i>vittata</i> Linn.               |
| g. | 18. | <i>rosae</i> Linn.        | = | <i>Typhlocyba rosae</i> Linn.      |
|    | 19. | <i>lineatella</i> Fall.   | = | <i>geometrica</i> Schrank.         |
|    | 20. | <i>sexpunctata</i> Fall.  | = | <i>sexpunctata</i> Fall.           |
|    | 21. | <i>10-punctata</i> Fall.  | = | <i>sexpunctata</i> Fall.           |
| h. | 22. | <i>pulchella</i> Fall.    | = | <i>Eupteryx pulchella</i> Fall.    |
|    | 23. | <i>germari</i> Zett.      | = | <i>germari</i> Zett.               |